

PEACE NEWS

No. 318

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2d.

Pity is Dying!

says **LAURENCE HOUSMAN**

There are two meanings for the word "pity" in the English language. One meaning—the better of the two—is compassion for the sorrow and suffering of others; the other, the more commonplace meaning, is that something has happened which ought not to have happened, or that someone, who once showed promise of being a decent character, has gone all to pieces.

"It is a thousand pities," is the phrase which in such cases we are accustomed to hear used. It is a loose phrase that has become staled by custom: but even given its full value, it does not mean that the thousand pities are operating to any good effect, but only that there are a thousand reasons that pity should operate, and bring about the needed remedy.

"It is a thousand pities" we say and we say it so easily; but we do not mean more than a thousandth part of the phrase: the real pity that is in it is a negligible quantity—it is censorship more than compassion that the word stands for."

As the war goes on, the difference of these two meanings of the word is being made more and more evident.

Though it may not be actually stated in words, there is nevertheless a growing consensus of opinion that it is "a pity" that pity should be felt or expressed for what is now being done to the cities and the helpless population of the country with which we are at war.

With increasing hardness of heart people who call themselves Christian are accepting, with an ever more vengeful fervour of conviction, the thesis that only evil can cast out evil. They accept the idea that only by making a whole nation—men, women, and children—responsible for what their rulers have done, and inflicting upon them a like measure of suffering to that which has been inflicted on others—that so, and only so, will they "learn better."

Thereby, it is supposed, they will be taught to stop doing that which in fact they are powerless to stop—as powerless to stop the bombing of our cathedral cities, as we, the minority in this country, were to stop the bombing of Lubeck and Cologne.

And upon that whole-hearted acceptance of "reprisal," as the best possible way of "serving them right," inevitably follows the belief that it will be better still if the reprisal can be upon a still larger scale—good measure, pressed down, and overflowing.

'Tis Pity to Pity

That such is now the general belief and wish, the newspaper accounts of air raids on German towns make abundantly evident.

No-one with any honesty of mind can deny that it gives general satisfaction when the scale of reprisal achieved is as two to one; and if five

to one, or ten to one, better still. In fact, our papers are now looking forward gleefully to the time when, with the aid of America, that is precisely what we shall be doing.

Indeed, it stands to reason that it must be so. Those who believe in war, and believe also that the bombing of populations is a good way to the winning of it, cannot wish otherwise.

And so it follows that it is a pity to have pity, however many lives, however many things of use and

beauty are destroyed, since victory is the greatest good which the war-mind can imagine; reprisal being the best way to it, reprisal on the largest possible scale becomes the best way of all.

And so, as the war goes on, pity it dying; and only after all is over shall we discover what a thousand pities it was that it should be so.

For this surely is certain—that if this were, indeed, as our Church leaders pretend it to be, a war for Christ and the establishment of his kingdom upon earth, men would not, in the process of it, be so hardening their hearts: pity would not be dying the death in our midst, but would be coming more and more to life: and out of that life would come peace.

And with that peace in our hearts, we might, when all was over, have the grace to build the right sort of war-memorial—the "Church of the Thousand Pities"—"which were dead, and are alive again; which were lost, and are found."

COMMENTARY

Edited by "OBSERVER"

Russians "Outnumbered"

THE news from Russia is just about as bad as it could be. Immediately after they had overcome the heroic Russian defence of Sebastopol, the Germans, making full use of their superior communications and, apparently, of an entirely new technique for concentrating air-power (Times, July 11), launched a tremendous attack with the purpose of cutting the Russian armies in two. At the moment of writing, they look very much like succeeding.

"Up to the present," says the Telegraph's Student of War (July 13), "the Germans have won astonishing successes." They have achieved a complete break-through in a vital sector. The cutting of the Moscow-Rostov railway, by a staggeringly swift advance to Rossosh, immensely complicates the task of co-ordinating the movements of the Russian army, by depriving it of any effective lateral communications.

The reports persistently assert that the Russians are "outnumbered" at every point of the wide attack. That is, in part, due to the superiority of the German communications. But numerical superiority of Germans over Russians everywhere on a critical front of 250 miles can only be explained by deficiencies in armament. The Russian numbers may exist, but it looks as though it is no longer possible to equip them.

The City's View

THE chances are a good deal more than even that the Germans will have put the Russian armies out of action, by splitting them and cutting them off from vital supplies from North and South, by the end of the campaigning season this year. And there are signs that the disaster will not be regarded as so very disastrous by the City. The reaction of the Stock Exchange was instructive.

The improvement occasioned by the better news from Egypt at the end of last week was continued in the early part of the current week despite the serious reports from the Russian front (Economist, July 11).

The explanation (I presume) is that the City is much more concerned with what happens to Egypt than with what happens to Russia.

Shipping Situation

NOW, to help to complete the picture, we must realize that the Evening News (July 9) is talking of at least another five years of war. The USA now admits that it will

have used up all its stocks of crude rubber in May, 1943, "even with the greatest possible curtailment of civilian uses"; and the Truman Committee of the USA Senate reports that "it is difficult to see how the proposed 350,000 tons of synthetic rubber can be produced in 1943" (M. Guardian, July 11).

The shipping situation, admittedly, goes from bad to worse. We need, as mere realists, severely to discount the optimism which, remembering that we overcame the submarine menace in 1918, assumes that it will be overcome again. "We entered this war with substantially fewer ships than we possessed in 1914, and the calls upon them have been very much heavier," says The Times (July 11), and it points out that ships' crews "cannot be manufactured by mass-production methods."

Although the decision to hold the debate on the shipping situation in secret is justified on the grounds that it would give valuable information to the enemy, the withholding of weekly and monthly figures of total losses gives no such information (as The Times points out), and is clearly due to a desire to withhold the depressing facts of the situation from the public. "You would be no wiser," said Mr. Attlee on July 12, "if I gave you a string of figures." We should, of course, be quite a lot wiser; and that is what the Government desires to prevent.

Better Than War

WHEN the attitude of the City towards the Russian defeats is compared with this picture of the total situation, I cannot fail to perceive that it makes sense only if the defeat of Russia is regarded as of no consequence. If that is so, it follows that the defeat of Germany in Europe is not for the City the summum bonum; for, if Russia is defeated, certainly it will not be possible to defeat Germany. In short, I suspect the City of being anxious to make a deal with Germany at the earliest possible opportunity.

The retention of Egypt would give Britain something to bargain with: and when I read in The Times, July 13, that it is no part of the Japanese plan to try to occupy India permanently, the outlines of a compromise peace emerge. I don't know that a compromise peace of the sort approved by the City is one for which I should feel any moral enthusiasm;

From one of the "islets where there is no hate" come these

Plain Words About the War

Perhaps because his country is our oldest ally, Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, has always been accorded more respect by Britain than she has shown to other dictators. Here, then, is an extract from his recent broadcast as published in the Catholic Herald, July 10.

PORTUGAL and Switzerland, not to mention others, have done what they can to save the tattered remains of human solidarity from going down. These little islets, where there is no hate, and no despair, represent much for Europe, for they keep alive in man the distaste for battle and the feeling of human goodness.

I must refer to the undoubted qualms that have been aroused by the Anglo-Russian alliance and to the painful effect that has been felt even among the so-called United Nations at the solidarity shown by the British and American democracies towards the Soviet Government.

Nothing can be gained by shutting one's eyes to what is perhaps one of the most anxious problems of our age and to the presence of bitter strata in European and American thought, the seesaw and hatreds of the conflict: it is urgent to brush aside for ever the dust of the battlefield from the road of the future.

The air of superiority with which the British nation judged itself immune from disorders and from the economic and social virus which affected the whole of Europe from the end of the last war up to the Spanish tragedy compels some to think and to say that Europe desires or intends to favour Communism as the hope of tomorrow in Europe.

On this point both pessimism and optimism clearly have been revealed. But there is no doubt that there are (Continued on page 4, col. 2)

but I am quite certain it would be infinitely better than five—or fifteen—years more war; in fact, infinitely better than a single year more war.

American Views

PERHAPS that attitude throws some light on the curiously confident statement of Mr. May, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of USA Congress, that "the war would end probably in 1942 and unquestionably in 1943" (Telegraph, July 10). That fits with the refusal of the American Federation of Labour to fall in with Sir Walter Citrine's attempt to organize collaboration between American, British, and Russian labour. It refuses to recognize the Soviet Trade Unions as "a free labour movement."

Obviously, there is a very considerable chance that the Russian armies will be knocked out in 1942. And, as is shown by the picture of the war-situation given by Time and summarized in this week's leading article, the American public is much more alive to this possibility than the British. The Berlin claim to have sunk 24 out of 28 ships in a single convoy to Murmansk has received much more public attention in USA than it has in Britain, where we seem to combine (in spite of Communist propaganda) a fairly complete indifference to the fate of Russia, with a reluctance to draw the obvious conclusion. But the City draws it.

News from Egypt

IS the news from Egypt bad or good? The New Statesman (July 11) gives vent to "relief and admiration"—prematurely, I suspect. The optimism is not shared by the military correspondent of the Daily Mail (July 10): "The growing tendency to believe that Rommel has been 'stopped' and that the worst is over is not shared by military circles." The truth is that the New Statesman has had the jitters again. Never was a responsible journal so liable to panic. Finding that the worst (Continued on page 2)

Prophecy—WORK!

THE biggest single harvest of the new threepenny pieces was sent us last week—no fewer than 120 of them in a box: value 30s. A really notable contribution to the Peace News Fund, and one which called for much patience and devotion to accumulate.

When I put my ear to the ground, I think I hear "ancestral voices prophesying peace"—if only for a change. It may be on us much more quickly than we deem; and it would be a grievous thing if the Fighting Fund had not reached its goal. For, unless I am quite mistaken, we shall find the real work of pacifists will begin with the cessation of hostilities.

Contributions since June 29: £31 7 10. Total to date: £3,587 2 1.

The Editor

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Overall
Picture?

THE magazine Time holds a unique position in USA. It has a very large circulation; and it is written for a quick-witted audience. It is primarily a news-magazine; and it aims at a degree of objectivity in its reporting which would be impossible to parallel in British journalism.

Time's view of the war-situation at the present time is therefore significant. On the whole, the picture is pretty black. First, on the home front, the USA is reluctant to go all out in total war: to accept the measures necessary to prevent inflation, to accept petrol rationing (necessary less to save petrol than to save rubber), to call up the 18-19's for military service. Yet the position is desperately serious, "with Egypt tottering, Russia fighting in desperation, China already three-quarters gone, and American ships sinking everywhere."

As for Egypt, we hardly need the opinion of Time, after the Commons debate. Anyhow, "utter, humiliating defeat" is an unpleasant verdict. But, according to Time, "a momentous memorandum" was sent from Cairo to Washington and London, which had the approval of US military men in Cairo for its main conclusions:

- (1) The British forces now in Egypt, with all their US planes, tanks and guns, cannot hold Suez and N. Africa.
- (2) Only a US expeditionary force can prevent a disaster which at this stage of the war might be worse than the defeat of France.

As for Russia, Hitler is determined "to beat Russia in time to allow the German war-machine to turn and meet the enemy in the West." Therefore, the Germans have planned to crush the Russian army within the next four months. And Time hints very plainly that Germany is going to do it. The real attack on Russia has only just begun.

As for China, "China" (says Time) "is fast losing her war with Japan, and that means that the United Nations are fast losing Asia... China is war-parched and war-tired. Chiang Kai-shek does not want to give up to the Japanese, but high in the councils of Chungking there are those who might make peace and set up with Japan an Asiatic imperialism, with the white man evicted finally and for ever. If China sinks further into the morass of defeat, the Chungking appeasers may summon strength enough to overcome Chiang and have their way."

Finally, the shipping situation. "No-one denied that the sinkings in May were greater than in any previous month of World War No. I or II, and that the tonnage sunk in June would be greater." Time estimates that the total United Nations losses on all seas for 1942 are 1,000,000 tons a month or more. It puts new building at a possible 7,500,000 tons for the year, and calculates that by the end of the year the United Nations pool of 25,000,000 tons of shipping—already inadequate for war needs—may be reduced to less than 20 millions.

Such is the picture which the weekly journal that is read by every intelligent American puts before its readers. It is difficult for the intelligent Englishman to see how a compromise peace can be avoided.

Neither the Peace Pledge Union nor Peace News itself is necessarily committed to views expressed in the articles we publish. (Still less does the acceptance of advertisements imply endorsement of any views expressed or implied therein or PPU connection with the matter advertised). Contributions are welcomed, though no payment is made. They should be typewritten, if possible, and one side only of the paper should be used. They should be kept as short as possible—preferably not more than 600 words. If replies are required stamped addressed envelopes must be enclosed.

A PACIFIST COMMENTARY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

has not happened yet, it experiences a disproportionate elation. Here is a less emotional report on the situation in Cairo, with an ominous final sentence:

"The British community continues to show the usual odd contrast between irresponsibility and the grimmest heroism. The restaurants are full of diners, eating their five and six-course meals at the St. James's or Continental Roof Garden, and yet beside them sit men with bandaged heads or wounded limbs, panting to get back to the front line. As one American correspondent wrote: 'Tanks can crush British bodies, but nothing seems to be able to crush their spirits.' Unfortunately, the dining and wining is all too often the preparation for battle, and modern warfare demands cool brains as well as stout hearts" (Economist, July 11).

Handling of Tanks

LAST week I pointed out that Mr. Churchill's disavowal of any intention to criticize the Army command in Libya was in flagrant contradiction with his contention that the relative strength of the opposing forces was such as to give us a reasonable hope of success. Mr. A. J. Cummings (News Chronicle, July 8) agrees with the opinion of an acquaintance that "if the facts and figures given by the Prime Minister about our forces in N. Africa had been shown him before the battle he would have been willing to bet 10 to 1 on the defeat of Rommel."

Mr. Cummings also reports that on June 30, the early edition of The Times carried, under the heading "Poor Handling of Tanks: British failure in Libya," a message from its Cairo correspondent, beginning: "The more deeply and carefully the Battle of Libya is considered the more apparent it becomes that our reverse was due almost entirely to the poor tactical handling of our armoured forces." This passage, together with the headline, says Mr. Cummings, was omitted from later editions of The Times. He asks: Why?

Drive on Egypt

THAT something was badly wrong with the handling of the British armoured forces is obvious from the story of the grim day (June 13) on which, out of 300 British tanks which went to the attack, no fewer than 230 were crippled. I speak in ignorance; but surely that is the most smashing defeat ever inflicted upon a modern tank force. If it be said that the defeat was due not to the inferiority of tank-generalship but to the inferiority of the tanks themselves, it is impossible to reconcile that theory with the admission that "there was no lack of confidence in the quantity (exceeding the enemy's) and quality of our equipment to warrant an offensive which the enemy attack anticipated by only a week or two" (Times, July 11).

Since it is admittedly "far easier for Rommel to recover from a knock than for Auchinleck—a factor of great importance in a battle fought largely on a margin of reserves"

(Mail, July 8), it is not surprising that the first suggestion that Rommel's forces were being held at El Alamein has given way to the notion that Rommel is gathering fresh forces for a new and more dangerous drive. And it is not pessimism, but realism which finds that the odds are pretty heavy against our retaining Egypt, unless—as is not inconceivable—Hitler deliberately pulls his punch there.

Second Front Issue?

WHY, I ask myself, is the Daily Express suddenly campaigning for a general election, as it began to do in its leader of July 10? And why can I not help connecting this with the following curious, inspired communique in the News Chronicle (July 13), signed AJC, who has before now given us the tip straight from the Beaver's mouth?

"The Observer and the News of the World both suggested yesterday that Lord Beaverbrook is about to rejoin the War Cabinet. There is no truth in these statements. No such announcement will be made. It is the conviction of those who are in his confidence that Lord Beaverbrook has no intention of returning to the Government, now or at any time."

A general election; Comrade Beaverbrook at the head of the opposition. Programme: "Did I not tell you a Second Front was necessary?"

Pre-Armistice France

THE propaganda legend of a corrupt France has been so sedulously fostered that it will need some killing: though the plain fact is that had it not been for the English Channel—the existence of which is hardly a moral achievement of ours—Britain would have been overrun as speedily as France. Devere Allen writes in Worldover Press (May 27) in rebuke of those who condemn France for its pre-armistice levity:

"It is justified to attack many French leaders, the Communist Party, profiteers, and pro-Nazis in France, but these were not typical and were scorned by the French people. It is flip ignorance to say that Paris was unaware. It was not a glitter; it was dull and grim: the gaming mood was conspicuously absent. Cartoonists tried to lift the deadly tenseness by an exposition, at which anyone not laughing was to go to a concentration camp. But laughter came hard. People were sad, a bit afraid, and annoyed by the handful of fifth columnists (mostly now in the USA) who berated them for not knowing what might lie ahead."

Collaborationists

HERE is another fact concerning France which is of significance. Practically all the most distinguished French painters of the modern school, including Derain, Vlaminck, Friesz, de Segonzac, and van Dongen—the only conspicuous absentee being Picasso—are touring Germany at the invitation of the

German Government, lecturing on art. Again, Jean Giraudoux and Francois Mauriac, whom (I think) most of those knowledgeable in contemporary French literature would describe as among the most distinguished French writers, are collaborationists.

Indeed, all the evidence that I have been able to collect goes to show that the most eminent French artists in every province have accepted the necessity of co-operation with Germany. If my readers can produce any evidence pointing the other way, I shall be pleased to give it equal publicity with this statement.

Art and War

TALKING of art and war, I like this story (from Worldover Press). Pablo Casals, the 'cellist of genius, is living under considerable privation in his house in the lower Pyrenees. But last winter he gave several concerts in Switzerland. At Zurich, where he was engaged to lead a group of 64 Swiss 'cellists, he was embarrassed because he had no tailcoat. A local shop, hearing of this, put a box on the counter, under a sign which read: "Give your clothing coupons for an evening suit for Pablo Casals." Although there is greater shortage of clothes in Switzerland than there is here, and therefore a good many more coupons were required, in less than a day more than enough had been collected.

Free to go Without

A CRUCIAL case has just been decided by the USA Supreme Court. In order to prevent the activities of Jehovah's Witnesses in Fort Smith, Arkansas, the local authorities have imposed a 10 dollar licence fee on anyone who peddles literature in the town. This was challenged as an infringement of the right of a free press guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. By a majority of 5 to 4, the Supreme Court decided that it was not: on the good old capitalist principle that you are perfectly free, no matter how much you have to pay for your freedom, for you are free to pay—if you have the money.

But it is very odd how these Jehovah's Witnesses are persecuted everywhere. Democracy or autocracy, Communism or Nazism makes no difference.

This quarter's Adelphi (1s. 6d. post free from The Oaks, Langham, nr. Colchester) maintains throughout a particularly high standard. Nobody interested in the community movement should miss the long article, Christianity and Community, by M. Channing-Pearce. Outstanding also are H. I. Anson Fausset on Tolstoy and J. Hampden Jackson on The Contemporary Revolution. Other contributions include: Easter Sermon, by J. Middleton Murry, Onions and Abstractions, by J. H. Watson, Seen in a Glass, by Jack Common; a short story; and reviews of D. W. Harding's The Impulse to Dominate, by Olaf Stapledon, Fischer's Men and Politics and Hindu's Russia Fights On, by G. C., and Treece's Poems, by Peter Wells.

A Christian Valuation of Man
by ALEX WOOD

CHRISTOCRACY, by John Middleton Murry. Andrew Dakers, 6/-.

MR. MURRY has written another searching and challenging book. It is divided into two parts—first a penetrating analysis of the causes of our present discontents and second, an attempt to point the way out.

He exercises the two truly prophetic functions—judgment of the present, and, in the light of this judgment, anticipation of the future. He renews his confession that only in the acceptance by a society of Christ as Lord can its full salvation be found.

Yet he is guilty of no vague and shallow optimism. He is not concerned in this book with the form of a fully Christian society to be realized in a remote future, a society embodying Christian values because its citizens share the Christian faith. He is concerned only with the next step. How can a very partially Christian society move in the direction of a rather more Christian order? Nay, how can we even keep open the possibility of moving in this direction at all?

To Mr. Murry, Britain still preserves something of the Christian values worked deeply into the texture of its political and social life—what may, for want of a better word, be called tolerance.

Tolerance in this sense is not the easy acquiescence of indifference, but an essentially Christian valuation of man, entitling the common man to respect as an end in himself and giving him an independent status over against the State which no totalitarianism, from its very nature, can concede. It is this which gives hope for the future and must at all costs be preserved.

★

THE threat to it began when New-comen invented the steam

engine and Watt perfected it and popularized it. There was then initiated the greatest revolution in the history of mankind, at least since the discovery of metals. The then existing limits to production were removed and immense potential benefits were conferred on mankind.

But development of the machine resulted in the transformation of the craftsman, with his relative freedom, into the factory worker as the slave of the machine, and the concentration in the hands of the few of a power over the lives of the many for the exercise of which they were responsible to no-one.

Hence followed the exploitation of the worker, the failure to distribute purchasing power and then the inevitable urge towards war from the pressure of rising mass unemployment on the one hand and the competitive drive for foreign markets and sources of raw material on the other.

★

AND now, the precious years between 1918 and 1939 having been used to solve the economic problem by a national socialism leading to war instead of an international socialism leading to peace, Nemesis has overtaken us. An appeal for an early peace is made on the ground that there is an immediate and urgent danger that obsession with "victory" may carry the nation to the point where the very things for which victory is desired are destroyed.

Mr. Murry is in line with Aldous Huxley in "Ends and Means" in claiming that

It is fatally easy to fight for liberty by suppressing it, for tolerance by being in-

tolerant, for democracy by suspending it. Concrete loyalty demands that the fight for liberty, tolerance and democracy shall itself be free, tolerant and democratic. Otherwise there is what Mr. Wells has called "incessant sabotage of the end by the means."

Many pacifists will disapprove, however, when they find an appeal—not for an immediate armistice, but for a recognition that

Our most effective strategy is a defensive strategy; the concentration of our national energies on maintaining our supremacy at sea.

This policy, Mr. Murry points out, is coherent with the fact that

It is because we have been able to defend ourselves by sea-power and have not been compelled to enter into the competition of Continental armies that those "liberties" have been able to grow and to root themselves deeply in the British tradition.

In fairness it must, of course, be remembered that the argument is relevant to the main theme of the book and is addressed to non-pacifists.

★

BUT if the pacifist will find something to stimulate his thinking, so will many others.

Mr. Murry makes no concession to the Communist and his sympathizers. Totalitarianism is the foe, whether it be German or Russian; liquidation is indefensible whether practised on Jew or Kulak; a regime supported by secret police is intolerable whether you call them Gestapo or OGPU; concentration camps are more or less the same all the world over; and Nazi purges and Communist purges have a great deal in common.

Mr. Murry will view the twenty-years agreement with Russia and a possible Communist Europe with less enthusiasm than some of our prominent but not very far-sighted Tories.

The term Democracy, too, comes in for some much-needed analysis and is distinguished from State Socialism on the one hand and the existing British electoral system on the other.

Socialists will resent the condemnation of State Socialism, the defence of private capital and of the master and man relationship even although qualifications are imposed. And the anti-Nazi will object to the suggestion that the Nazi economy has anything whatever to be said for it, however carefully it is separated from its incidental abuses and brutalities.

Through all his criticisms and suggestions the Christian valuation of man is Mr. Murry's guide and standard. He has written a highly controversial and somewhat unorthodox contribution to our political thinking which challenges us all and both deserves and will repay careful study.

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.

The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

PPU HEADQUARTERS,

Dick Sheppard House,

6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

Same aspects of

DEVELOPMENT

The Executive Committee proposes to invite members of the different committees to use this PPU column for explaining various aspects of the Union's work.

For the next eight weeks short articles will appear here on some of the aspects of DEVELOPMENT.

FIRST, then, let us remind ourselves of the meaning of Development and how the word came into the PPU dictionary.

We began talking about it before the first AGM—indeed some of us remember that it was Dick Sheppard's plan to have fulltime members of the PPU staff working in different parts of the country. So the country was divided into areas from each of which representatives are now appointed to sit with the elected members on National Council.

Some of the original Area Representatives met and prepared a report for the full Council which subsequently set up the Development Committee and initiated the Development Fund. A questionnaire was issued to all Area Representatives and returns indicated what the Areas themselves wanted.

PURPOSE OF DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of development was nothing more or less than

- (1) To ensure that every individual signatory should have the opportunity of joining a group and of obtaining Peace News.
- (2) To stimulate the activity of existing Groups.
- (3) To restore lapsed Groups and form fresh ones.
- (4) To explain the "Nottingham Scheme" of finance under which each individual signatory is encouraged to take a fair share in giving the money necessary for an active Group, an adequate Area, and an efficient Headquarters.

This is the simple but essential purpose of Development. Not to make the individual a cog in a machine or to stress organization at the expense of fellowship, or the material at the expense of the spiritual—but to help to provide the necessary balance. It is not the task of the Committee to formulate policy. It is their responsibility to help to perfect the organization through which the policy can become effective.

TO STIMULATE INITIATIVE

It is the purpose of Development to stimulate individual initiative and responsibility—not to kill it: to help the average Group member to be more articulate.

This is our two-way traffic plan—the channel through which, in a true democracy, policy can be both made and executed: the way in which you as an individual can share in both the formulation and the carrying out of the policy through which we express our faith in practice and justify our fellowship.

S.M.

(Next week: The Area Representative.)

ACTIVITIES

Reading Group is holding a public meeting on Vanities tonight (Fri.) at 7.30. Entitled "Are the Germans Human?" it will be addressed by Vera Brittain and held in Friends' Meeting House, Church St., (London St.).

INDIA'S FREEDOM

by Carl Heath

The background of the problem discussed by a recognised authority

Price 6d. post free 7d.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION
Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St.,
London, W.C.1.

An Answer to the "Export" Mania

by

J. K. MASON

In a recent article in Peace News I urged that the British people, and particularly British pacifists, should, as a permanent objective, pay more attention to the modernization of British agriculture in order to secure a greater output of food from our own soil.

I suggested this because so long as Britain is so greatly dependent on overseas food supplies this fact will be used to justify imperialist conquest and war, and as an excuse for retarding social advance at home because of the alleged need to maintain a vast export trade.

Already in the press we find the old, anxious questionings about the future of British exports and it has even been suggested that Britain "cannot live" without doubling pre-war export trade.

Our answer to such assertions of despair must be: "Why on earth not? We will show you that Britain can live quite happily and prosperously without a vast empire, without the wars which that involves and with a much reduced export trade." How can this be done?

THE present great wartime increase in home food production is being secured broadly by guaranteed prices to the producer and better organization and control—innovations which obviously should be retained in peace as in war.

For permanent improvement, however, the third great additional need is capital, capital, and still more capital, poured out everywhere like water on to a desert. Capital is an abstract word; it means in this case new buildings, equipment, better stock, better drainage, and the like.

Let us give some illustrations that occurred to me, an ignorant townsman, during fourteen months trying to work in the industry.

At the second of the five farms I worked on, my first job, filling in time before the "real" day's work began, was carrying round buckets of animals' drinking water from a pump to various troughs and tubs in a truly labyrinthine stockyard.

Stepping many inches deep in muck, it was not long before, in my

foolish townie way, I was wondering why it had never occurred to anyone to put in a few pipes to take the water to its appointed destination.

Later, on another farm, my intellectual temerity was confirmed when I saw what seemed truly Park Lane luxury by comparison: bowls in each cowstall where, by means of an ingenious, depressable nozzle, pipe water automatically flowed in when the animal nosed about for it. Here was the infrequent exception that should become the general rule.

ANOTHER example, trivial but characteristic.

This is the age of the tractor. One might think this pivot of farm economy would have a garage as good as the average pleasure car of suburbia. Not so, however! I was once one of a party of men "sent home" for the day because no-one in the whole village, after an hour or two's sweating, could start the tractor.

A cold night and the draughts of Ye Olde English Countrie Barne had done their work. It seemed to be accepted on this farm that it took two days to start the tractor after a spell of disuse and cold weather. Each morning had this spice of uncertainty: would the tractor start or not?

Because of the long neglect and decline of British agriculture, most of the farm buildings are sixty to a hundred years old—and look it. Water pipes, bricks, new building, a

quarter of a million workers' houses, silos, electric power and appliances are a few of the things which our town industry can produce in abundance and which need pouring out profusely on the English countryside.

ABSOLUTELY crucial is the question of housing. A survey conducted a few years ago in rural Northampton condemned outright 5,000 of the 25,400 cottages examined, and reported that a large proportion of the remainder needed reconditioning.

In one Northants village I looked round a sample of the cottages. Ceilings so cracked their fall seemed imminent; staircases so rickety you feared to tread them; no sinks, no pipe water, tiny windows, poky rooms—there they all were, the commonplaces of the country cottage we have tolerated so unthinkingly so long.

In the whole village there were six or eight council houses, rare, coveted prizes, the only building activity apparently for half a century except the phone kiosk and filling station. And yet to utilize our soil fully many thousands more workers need to be brought with their families to the countryside; so that 250,000 houses is no exaggeration of what is required.

THE townsman should have no illusions about rural life as it is now in this Island.

A party of men working on a threshing set may look very fine and noble glimpsed for a few seconds from a passing train. To be there, working with them for eight or nine hours, while the train traveller completes his journey and perhaps comes back again, is not so fine or romantic. It is sheer, hard, back-breaking work that can soon make life for any but the strongest a complete merciless subjection; a round of work and sleep, work and sleep.

Modernizing British agriculture must mean not only increasing output, but raising the standard and amenities of country life to a level comparable to the towns, raising above all the standard in farmer's and worker's mind of what they rightfully require, reducing hours, and raising wherever possible the level of mechanization to eliminate avoidable drudgery.

Has all this anything to do with pacifism, or is it merely a matter of ordinary social and economic reform, of interest to those actually working on the land but not to pacifists as such? Most strongly I insist it has everything to do with pacifism, if we are seriously trying to find and point the way forward for the British people to a more peaceful future.

The Post-War Paradise

What nightmare world is John Scanlon living in? We expect Sir Ernest Benn and the Telegraph to make our flesh creep and to justify the war with such argument; but PN readers are realists.

Before we allow ourselves to be scared by Scanlon's bleak outlook, let us consider the following facts:

1. Modern large-scale production will continue to turn out more and more primary products and finished goods. At present there is an immense and unsaleable glut. Ever since 1929 "sellers" have outnumbered "buyers."
2. The world's primary producers must "get rid of" their wheat, meat, oil, rubber, etc. if they are to live and obtain the plant, the cars, the "luxuries" that constitute this modern world.
3. Britain has nearly 50 million hands and mouths: each one can produce the goods and provide the market that are a matter of life and death to his brother overseas. So long as this is a fact—and it IS a fact—no Government could survive here, or there, if this natural give-and-take were forcibly impeded by legislation in spite of the needs of the citizens who keep that Government in power.

Thus, if we starve after this war (as some of us were foolish enough to do before it) we shall do so because we are fools, not because of any irrevocable economic "law," or because we have squandered our substance with riotous living.

R. P. NORTHCOTT

1 Avenue Rd., N.6.

Pacifist Living and the Land

In the correspondence on this subject no one has answered the points in my original letter, the chief one being a denial of Mr. J. K. Mason's statement: "There is no subject in which the pacifist in this country has a greater duty to take an interest than the subject of agriculture." How much interest he should take in agriculture depends on the nature of the individual pacifist. To live creatively is to live according to one's own nature on its best level. It is the only way in which a man can contribute usefully to the general good—by striking his own note. I stated in my first letter that agriculture provided a way of creative living. I only asked that the agriculturist should extend a similar tolerance to those with different vocations. Miss Mary Whitmore, in the July 10 Peace News, answers the other contention that our future must be insular and impoverished. My sole object was to give an affirmative reply to Socrates's question: "Are not the best agriculturists those who are most agricultural?"

MARTIN BOYD

Plumstead, Little Eversden, Cambridge.

A False Note

IT comes as something of a surprise to read in Peace News's reproduction (July 3) of the new Food Relief leaflet, the phrase, speaking of French North Africa, "the colony's subservience to Vichy." It is, I think, stressing the obvious to point out that the daily press uses the word "Vichy" in contemptuous fashion, and its context in this article can only be interpreted as adopting the same attitude. The whole phrase, with its hint of hapless knuckling under, is a most unfortunate choice, and gives an impression of bias quite out of place in a pacifist pamphlet.

For two years now, Middleton Murry and other Peace News writers have been urging us to appreciate the difficulties of Petain and Laval and one had come to think that sympathetic understanding of the French Government's position, without in any way endorsing its every action, was part of the whole thought and outlook of the pacifist movement.

No-one wishes to tie down every PPU member to a specific policy, but it is surely right that if a particular feeling is shared by most in the movement they should not receive what appears to be a direct contradiction of their beliefs by an important statement from the movement's leaders.

If it is not too late, I suggest this unfortunate phrase be struck out and some other—say, "adherence to the present French Government"—substituted.

R. PATTISON

28 Crab Lane, Leeds 12.

Youth Registration

National Council's resolution on Youth Registration (PN, July 3) fills me with despair. This is presumably an attempt to express the corporate mind of the PPU—always a very difficult task; in this matter surely quite impossible. Has the average PPU member ever really given any thought to the "best spiritual, moral and educational interests of the young people of this country"?

Those pacifists who say that in wartime everything the Government does is necessarily wrong had better stop reading at this point, as this letter will be a waste of their time. To the others, may I put one or two relevant considerations?

1. Very definite assurances have been given by the Board of Education that "Service of Youth" is not a war-time stunt to be dropped as soon as peace comes.
2. Whatever may be done in certain districts, there is no authority for compelling any boy to undergo pre-service training.
3. No representative of any pre-service organization is allowed to interview young people after registration and in most districts the appointment of members of the interviewing panels is in the hands of the chairman of the local Youth Committee, always a representative of voluntary organizations.
4. The Board of Education never have had any intention of creating a new "youth movement" on the lines of the Hitler Jugend. The primary aim has been the strengthening of the voluntary organizations by grants

Letters to the Editor

The Editor to Correspondents:—

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief, and preferably under 250 words

for premises equipment and leadership.

I will not attempt to speak for others but only for myself. I welcome the very belated concern on the part of the Board of Education for the well-being of those who have left school at the ridiculous age of 14. I regret that this concern should have found practical expression only in wartime. I am convinced that by devoting their energies to this most constructive form of work pacifists can ensure that "Service of Youth" is guided the way it should go.

Fortunately all pacifists do not agree with National Council in this matter, as about half the Boys' Clubs in London seem to be run by "conchie."

GEOFFREY NORMAN

Ashton Playing Fields,
Woodford Bridge, Essex.

Land Workers' Interests

At the last meeting of the Macclesfield PPU Group I was instructed to protest to you about the publication in Peace News of advertisements by farmers offering positions to pacifists "on pocket-money basis" and by pacifists offering to work for "pocket-money" or a low remuneration. A typical example of the former type was that published by a farmer from "a famous Cheshire beauty spot" recently. We are not referring to advertisements dealing with community or co-operative ventures.

The Group feels very strongly that there is an obligation on pacifists and their employers to abide by the legal rates of pay for agricultural workers, which include a definite rate of pay for learners and unskilled persons, and a maximum deduction for board and lodging. To do otherwise is obviously against the best interests of COs on the land and indeed of the whole body of farm workers, whose present status has been so hardly won. We do, therefore, urge that Peace News should not assist in any way in breaking the established and legal conditions laid down for the industry.

H. POGSON, Secretary.

17 Chestergate, Macclesfield.

Definition of Pacifism

In your issue of July 3, I was most disturbed by John Barclay's quotation of Middleton Murry's definition of pacifism: "the effort to create the elements of a society wherein peace is the natural condition."

There are, no doubt, a great number of people in the armed forces who, apart from conscription, are there because they consider themselves to be resisting war and aggression. To them, fighting is the only way out, and they think that by so doing they are laying the foundations of the new order which they hope will obtain when the war is over. These people want peace and feel it to be "the natural condition" in the new order. Nevertheless, their efforts for it surely cannot be held to be within the limits of pacifism, where the above definition puts them.

If quoted correctly, Middleton Murry, in attempting to be concise, seems to have defined the end but not the means.

C. D. MOORE

77 Stanley Rd., Quinton, Birmingham 22.

FAMINE

Trafalgar Square

July 25

ON Saturday of next week a demonstration to demand food relief for the famine areas in occupied Europe will be held in Trafalgar Square.

It is being organized by the Food Relief Campaign Committee of the Peace Pledge Union and will have a representative platform, including Dr. Donald Soper, R. R. Stokes MP, Reginald Sorensen MP, Mrs. Barbara Duncan Harris, Rev. Patrick Figgis, and Stuart Morris, as well as other PPU speakers.

It is hoped that three poster parades will converge on Trafalgar Square shortly before 6 p.m., when the meeting begins. They will all move off about 4.30 p.m. and supporters are asked to notify the parade marshal well in advance in order that there may be enough poster-boards available.

Two-colour handbills and posters are available at Dick Sheppard House, and groups and interested individuals are urged to use these to bring the demonstration to the notice of persons and organizations in their district who are concerned about famine in Europe and the possibilities of mitigating it by controlled food-relief.

The starting points and marshals of the three poster parades are as follows:
NORTH—from PPU London Area office, 8 Endsleigh Gardens (Ian McCullum, 4 Crane Court, Fleet St., E.C.4).
SOUTH—from Liverpool Grove, Walworth Road, near Elephant (Bernard Taylor, 235 Leahurst Rd., S.E.13).
WEST—from World's End, King's Rd., Chelsea (Adrian Gilbert, 114 King's Rd., S.W.3).

Bermondsey and Camberwell Food Relief Committee held its first public meeting on July 2, when Vera Brittain and Stuart Morris addressed about 130 people, mainly non-pacifists, at Nunhead.

Local clergy were well represented, Fr. George Potter, of Peckham, taking the chair. A good collection for the Greek Red Cross was taken, and about £1 for literature: all copies of "Who Starves?" and "Greece" were sold before the meeting started. No widespread advertising had been undertaken, the audience being mostly gathered by personal contact of members of the committee, which consists of representatives of all local churches, political parties, and co-operative guilds.

ADVISORY BUREAUX

Llanelli.—Miss Ada M. Mitchell, 5 Caswell St., Llanelli.
 Pontyberem.—Rev. D. E. Williams, Cwmlethryd, Pontyberem.
 Southampton.—Edwin N. J. Nias, 21 Emsworth Rd., Shirley.
 Tumble.—E. P. Jones, Gwynedd, Upper Tumble.
 Tylorstown.—David Davies, 34 East Rd., Tylorstown, Rhondda.

BRITAIN'S ALLIES

are **STARVING!**
 SEND FOOD RELIEF NOW

DEMONSTRATION
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
 Saturday, 25th JULY, 6 p.m.

Speakers:—
 VERA BRITTAIN, BARBARA DUNCAN-HARRIS,
 REV. PATRICK FIGGIS, STUART MORRIS,
 REGINALD SORESENSEN, M.P., R.R. STOKES, M.P.

Organized by
 The FOOD RELIEF CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
 (PPU), 6, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1

DAME

Sybil Thorndike

and MR. FRANK MERRICK

will give a

Poetry and Pianoforte Recital

in the Church of

St. Martin-in-the-fields

on MONDAY, JULY 27th at 6.30 p.m.

Collection for the Hungerford Club,
 Charing Cross.

Questions in The House

IN the House of Commons on July 9, in reply to a question by Major Petherick, Mr. Bevin stated that

In the last war about 16,000 men claimed to be COs, of whom about 6,000 were refused exemption from military service. During this war between 63,000 and 64,000 men had applied to be registered as COs. Up to June 6 the tribunals had registered 26,000 either unconditionally or conditionally, and 13,221 for non-combatant duties. Of the women in the age-groups being called up under the National Service Acts, 1,714 had applied to be registered as COs, and up to June 6 83 had been registered either unconditionally or conditionally.

Asked to account for "the enormous increase in the number," Mr. Bevin said

he did not think there was any real comparison between this war and the last; in the early days of the last war recruiting was voluntary. The figures he had given for the present war covered a period in which compulsion started even before the war. Therefore, the comparison was rather odious. He was convinced that the methods and tolerance displayed in this country in the present war had created a very favourable opinion of us all over the world and had been of great benefit.

THE C.B.C.O.

Major Petherick later asked the Minister of Labour

whether he would consider introducing legislation to prohibit the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors or any other body or individual from encouraging any person to claim exemption from military service on the grounds of conscience, or from aiding that person in the preparation of his case for exemption.

Mr. Bevin: No, Sir. It is already an offence under Defence Regulation 39A to incite any person to evade service under the National Service Acts.

In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. Bevin added that any person with a conscience should have the right to clarify that conscience when presenting his case to a tribunal.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Also on July 9 Sir A. Knox asked the Home Secretary:

Is it not true that a number of societies, including the Peace Pledge Union, are actively assisting conscientious objectors to evade their duty to their country? Does the minister not consider that these societies do far more harm to the war effort than any of the many ex-Service men who are interned in the Isle of Man would be likely to do if released?

Mr. Herbert Morrison: ... As my predecessor indicated in answer to a somewhat similar question, we do not regard it as illegal to give advice on the law and on technical points at the proceedings of these tribunals, and I do not think we should be justified in interfering on those grounds. The doubt is whether they are really discouraging people from undertaking military service, and, if there is any evidence of that I shall be glad to look into it.

DR. SALAZAR

(Continued from page 1)

many interested in turning an eventual British victory into an ideological victory; of being able to put in their places those principally responsible for the disorder and misery in Europe during the last twenty years. . . .

GREAT CHANGES

Besides territorial and economic problems, the war will have made great changes in the aspects of international life. This fact is illustrated by previous experience; from the fact that democracy and liberalism became exhausted during the last century. This explains its death and substitution by other political systems. . . .

The effect of the last war was to produce new forms of regime which sprang up to regulate disorder and to do away with misery. It was only England that remained faithful to a political and economic system which had been of great advantage to her in normal times.

Unmindful of history she found it difficult to understand the appearance of new forms of government which had nothing essentially anti-British about them. Now, in the midst of the conflict, Britain is making the necessary alterations in her regime, revolutionizing her life. . . .

WORSE AFTER-EFFECTS

There is no doubt that the after-effects of the present war will not be comparable with those of the last war; the extension of the area of fighting, the supremacy of mechanical warfare, and the only way in which aviation has extended will have increased the losses and disasters on all sides. . . .

The state of Europe will be one of devastation. No good will, no possible aid can bring any rapid alleviation of such a state of affairs. The whole world's activities will have been diverted to meet the necessities of war, and much time will be needed to resuscitate nations who will be depleted of their reserves, famine-stricken, and morally cast down. . . .

We have, therefore, to face the prospect of relieving unlimited misery and the necessity for reconstruction of most of the world. It will need fraternal collaboration, the organization of the frontiers of every nation, and efforts not comparable with those brought into play to alleviate the effects of the last war.

NEWS of C.O.s

Seeking to Stop "Cat and Mouse"

THE Central Board for Conscientious Objectors has requested an interview with the Minister of Labour to ask for the cessation of the "cat and mouse" treatment of COs who have refused to submit to medical examination.

During the past week the case of a man (Stanley H. Orford) prosecuted for the second time is reported to have been adjourned for a month by the Manchester City magistrates "in order to allow time for consideration of the whole issue of 'cat and mouse' procedure"; while at Cambridge Percy A. Relf has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment after serving three months.

The CBCO estimates that, in addition to a "considerable number" who have not availed themselves of the right to a rehearing of their case by the Appellate Tribunal, there are probably at least 200 men liable for repeated prosecution. It is seeking to prevent that policy, which Ministers and Parliament have already declared to be contrary to their intentions, before it becomes established.

At York City Quarter Sessions on July 10 Harry Footitt (24) was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for failing to submit to medical examination. He had told the tribunal that he was prepared to do land work, and he told the Deputy Recorder that he had in fact given up a £5 a week job to go on the land at 10s a week.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1d. per word minimum 2s. 6d.

Box Number 6d. extra.

Cash MUST accompany copy.

Latest time for copy:

Classified advertisements: MONDAY
 Displayed advertisements: First post FRIDAY

ACCOMMODATION

C.O. AND WIFE require small house, cottage, or two unfurnished rooms in Cheshire; Hale, Altrincham, Knutsford or Plumley. Write Box 372 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McCraith and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888, 3 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

PACIFIST COUPLE require furnished or unfurnished flat in Edgbaston/Harborne District of Birmingham. Box 371 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SINGLE young C.O. wants friendly lodgings in Manchester. Box 359 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SMALL furnished or unfurnished country house near London required for use as rest centre for C.O.s after imprisonment, to be sold or let at nominal or reduced payment. Reply Box 353 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN to write and speak for peace and human brotherhood, harnessing artistic, imaginative, intuitive and intellectual gifts. Correspondence lessons 5s. each. (Also visit lessons 5s. and small classes, 1s. 6d. each.) Dorothy Matthews, B.A., 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3.

FOR SALE & WANTED

KHAKI-CAMPBELL Ducklings. Day-old 38/- doz., month-old 63/- doz.; guaranteed unsexed. Mammoth Bronze Turkey chicks: month old 12/6 each. Immediate delivery; cash with order. Blackwell Hatcheries, Lynmouth Cottage, Victoria Rd., Barnstaple.

LITERATURE, &c.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

MEETINGS &c.

HOLY CROSS, Cromer St., St. Pancras, Sufr., Jul. 19, 11 Rev. R. H. Le Messurier; 6.30 Rev. P. L. D. Chamier.

NEW WORLD ORDER. Anyone on Tyne-side interested in study discussion or propagation of H. G. Wells's or similar ideas on world integration and democratic world order please communicate F. R. Griffin, 138 Holy-stone Cres., Newcastle-on-Tyne 7, view to co-operative action.

WATFORD, Friends Meeting House, Derby Rd., Wed., July 29, at 7.30 p.m. Muriel Lester on "India: The Present Problem." West Herts PPU Region.

WHICH PARTY should the working class support? Debate between Padley (ILP) and Groves (SPGB) at Friends Hall, Greenleaf Rd., Walthamstow. Wed., July 22, 8 p.m.

PERSONAL

PERCY ROSEWARNE thanks all who responded with financial assistance at the trial of Harry Footitt, York, who was sentenced to 12 months. Receipts just covered expense.

S. Poplar By-Election CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST'S ADOPTION MEETING

THE adoption of the Rev. Patrick Figgis as a Christian Socialist candidate took place before a well-attended public meeting in the constituency on July 6.

The main interest centred in the candidate's recommendation of an immediate armistice (as distinct from complete pacifism, to which Mr. Figgis would not commit the nation in its present frame of mind), thus enabling the combatant nations to review the situation in an endeavour to come to terms. At times questions were asked with some feeling, but it afterwards transpired that many who were not in sympathy were genuinely concerned that a candidate so otherwise excellent should make such a proposition.

"In the news columns of the local press the accounts of the meeting were magnificently fair" (writes Gordon Bellingham, Agent to Patrick Figgis). "Both the candidate's address and the supporting speeches being reported at length, with commendable accuracy and no attempt at distortion or misleading suppression, though one commentator in another column wrote with a faintly acid pen."

"With regard to the Election Fund, may we, whilst thanking all who have so generously given, appeal for at least a further £80 by the end of the month, so that we may be sure of the deposit money?"

War, so far from disproving the existence of God, does the exact reverse, it proves it. War is a sign of life, of living beings with conflicting thought and wills. It would be nearer the truth to say that if there were no God, there would be no war, for there would be no one to fight it!—God and This War, by Father G. G. Bevan, p.4.

PERSONAL (Cont.)

PLEASANT HOLIDAY JOB. 15s. weekly and keep for few weeks help fruit-picking and share housework bachelor's cottage. Write, giving birthdate, Box 370 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SITUATIONS VACANT

FOOD PRODUCTION. Capable gardener, 30, requires responsible position; life experience; now supplying school; R.H.S. Senior Examination Certificate; good house. Rogers, 179 Sutton Common, Sutton, Surrey.

MARKET GARDENER (Cornwall) offers work C.O.; wife help in house; bed-sitting-room, wages. Urgent. Box 368 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MEN wanted for timber felling and hauling. Previous experience not essential if willing to learn; constant work and good regular wages paid to strong active men. Give details of previous experience. A number of pacifists already employed. J. P. Williams, Timber Merchant, Gobowen, Salop.

WANTED Housekeeper (must be vegetarian); child welcome over 2. Sewell, Ashcroft, Sidmouth.

SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

CARPENTER, 24, C.O., requires agricultural joinery or similar work; own tools; preferably Gloucester district. Box 367 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. EXEMPT, seeks market gardening or similar work; prefer near London or other town; experienced manual work. Box 369 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. INSURANCE BROKER (conditional exemption for same). All kinds of insurance completed; motor (33-1/3% no claims bonus after 12 months), motor cycle, life, endowment, fire. Mr. Graham, 10 Rayford Av., Lee, S.E.12.

C.O., 19, farmer's grandson, seeks change; one year hand milking, other knowledge, willing; wages, live in; Home Counties. Box 366 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

EXPERIENCED ARTIST attends socials, London area. Lifelike pastel portraits 2/6 15 min. sitting; half receipts to PPU fund. Would help start craft-centre for toymaking etc. Windmill, Hullbridge, Essex.

YOUNG C.O., single, with good 10 years practical engineering experience wants new situation. Conditional exemption. Box 360 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House; for happy holiday or restful recuperation; all modern comforts.—A. and K. S. Ludlow, The Briers, Crich, Matlock. (Station: Ambergate; Tel. Ambergate 44).

LAKE DISTRICT: "Beck Allans," Grasmere. Vegetarian Guest House open all the year round for strenuous or restful holidays amid some of England's finest scenery. H. and C. water all bedrooms. Write: Isabel James. Phone: Grasmere 129.

MYDDLE PARK SETTLEMENT (Shrops.) welcomes holiday guests willing share routine work and help development. Particulars from Mrs. Williams, Dunromin, Gobowen, Shrops.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHORT-TERM volunteers required for harvesting in Worcestershire, July-Oct. Apply Secretary, International Voluntary Service for Peace, 1 Liddon Ter., Leeds 2.

"THE FIRST sign of Culture is the absence of personal discords." Signs of "Agni Yoga."

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